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posite the origin of the subcostal branch, which forms the secondary cell. The fold is thickened, and the submedian furcate at its base. The hind wings are rather broader than the fore wings ; obliquely rounded along the hind margin from the tip to the base ; costa nearly straight. The costal nervure distinct and simple : the subcostal simple and rather attenuated from the discal vein towards the base. The discal vein gives rise to two nervules, and sends a false nervule through the disk towards the base of the wing. The median subdivides into three equidistant nervules.

Head rather small, smooth, free; without ocelli. Face rather narrow, tapering, vertical. Eyes small, salient. Antennæ slender, with joints closely set, *serrated beneath with scales.* Palpi slender cylindrical, curved, ascending rather above the middle of the front; basal joint squamose ; middle and terminal joints smooth and equal in length. Tongue about one half as long as the body.

Body slender, scarcely equal in length to the fore wings. Patagia scale-like. Abdomen slender, more than one half as long as the body beneath. Legs smooth and slender; fore tibiæ with a long, concealed internal spur; hind tibiæ with a pair of apical spurs.

The wing structure of the insect included in this genus resembles most strikingly that of the Tineina, and must form a group connecting the Glaucopidipæ directly with it.

P. compta.—Palpi pale yellow, with the ends of the second and third joints black. Head yellow, with a black spot between the antennæ and a black band across the face. Thorax reddish orange, with two black spots in front ; neck yellow, edged behind with blackish. Fore wings reddish orange, with four bluish black patches placed transversely on the wing and containing yellow spots ; the first at the base ; the second interior to the middle of the wing ; the third exterior to the middle, constricted toward the costa and connected behind with the subterminal patch, which is constricted in the middle. The hind wings are slightly hyaline ; dark brown.

Texas. Capt. Pope's Coll. From the Smithsonian Institution.

December 4th.

MR. JOSEPH JEANES in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

"Description of two new species of Pimelodus, from Kansas, by Charles C. Abbott," and was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Durand stated that he had received the following note from Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Germantown:

"In looking over the last issue of the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, I notice that Mr. Buckley describes a new large *Carya Texana.* As Major Le Conte has already described a species as *Hickorea* (*Carya*) *Texana,* and by a comparison of Buckley's description with Le Conte's, (see Proceedings, 1853,) it is evident that they are two distinct species, is it not worth having the error corrected ?"

Mr. D. agreed fully with Mr. Meehan, and proposed the substitution of *Carya Buckleyi* for the name of *Texana,* given by Dr. Buckley, and already occupied.

Dr. Corse, in presenting a specimen of tuberculous disease in a sheep, called attention to the importance of collecting more detailed and numerous data, having reference to the connection between good agriculture, food, water and shelter, and the health of our domestic animals, used as food for man.

December 11*th.*

Mr. Lea, President, in the Chair.

Forty members present.

Mr. Vaux, on behalf of the Publication Committee, laid on the table Part 4, Vol. iv. of the Journal.

Mr. Lea read the following letter from Mr. Marcou :

Boston, 26*th Nov.*, 1860.

At the end of the "Proceedings" for 1859, there is a Catalogue of the Fossils of the Cretaceous Formation of the United States, by Mr. Wm. M. Gabb, where I see placed the *Ostrea Marshii* and *Gryphæa dilatata*, var. *Tucumcarii*, found by me in the Jurassic strata of Pyramid Mount in New Mexico. Mr. Gabb ought, I think, in thus placing these fossils, at least to have mentioned in a note that I have placed them in the *Jurassic formation of the United States.*

In a *notice of Geological Discoveries made by Capt. J. H. Simpson*, by Messrs. Meek and Engelmann, published in April, 1860, "Proceedings," page 126, I observe a paragraph entitled *Jurassic Rocks*, where they have found a *Gryphæa* probably identical with *G. calceola*, Quenstedt, and a plicated oyster closely allied to *Ostrea Marshii*, in the strata of the Utah Territory, where, since 1854 I have indicated the existence of the *Jurassic Formation.* Notwithstanding that Messrs. Meek and Engelmann say that this species of *Ostrea Marshii* is distinct from the species of Mr. Marcou, and notwithstanding the probable identity of *Gryphæa calceola*, I do not doubt that Mr. Engelmann has found in Utah, at Ducherne river and at Weber river, the *Gryphæa dilatata*, var. *Tucumcarii*, and the *Ostrea Marshii* indicated by me in the Jurassic rocks of Pyramid Mount. These two fossils are too numerous around the Tucumcari Mountains, north of the Llano Estacado, not to be distributed over other parts of the plateau which surrounds the Rocky Mountains. The *Gryphæa calceola* of Quenstedt is very closely allied to *Gryphæa dilatata*, and with many geologists it is considered but a variety. Dr. B. F. Shumard, in "*Observations upon the Cretaceous Strata of Texas* (*Trans. Acad. of Sci., St. Louis, p.* 587,) maintains that my *Ostrea Marshii* of Pyramid Mount is identical with his *Ostrea subovata* from Fort Washita, and that my *Gryphæa dilatata*, var. *Tucumcarii*, is found at Fort Washita, in strata two hundred feet above beds that contain well-marked cretaceous types. The question to resolve is, actually to give a detailed section of Fort Washita, with plates of fossils, as I have done for Pyramid Mount, to do the same for the strata of Utah Territory, and compare the three localities. Then we shall see if Washita is identical with Pyramid Mount and with Utah, or if Pyramid Mount and Utah are identical, and different from Washita.

Mr. Gabb remarked that, while he strongly deprecated anything like the unfortunate discussions that have taken place on the above subject, he still considered that the candid expression of the views of persons holding a difference of opinion on scientific points, was the only way to arrive at the facts. The omission of the note, in regard to the position to which Prof. Marcou referred these species, was accidental, and not an intentional slight, as Prof. M. seems to imply.

Nevertheless, the species are not, in his opinion, identical with the species bearing the same names in Europe. As far as can be determined, *Ostrea*